

Vol. II.

SEPTEMBER, 1919

No. 9



Published Monthly by the India Home Rule League of America
1400 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

"India has won undying fame in all battle-fields" in fighting for England (*London Times*). England has won undying shame in enacting fresh coercion laws and killing Indians by machine guns, bombs, death sentences and life imprisonments.

To Members, Yearly \$1.00

15c. a copy

To Others, Yearly \$1.50

HELP INDIA NOW

The recent events in India are a sufficient proof of what a mighty power can do to crush the very life of a dependent nation.

We are, for the present, helpless before the might of Great Britain, but we can, at least, protest against it, educate the authors and expose the tyrants.

Education and exposure has been continuously done by our organization and its organ, "Young India," for the last 26 months in this country.

[That this work is valuable and must therefore be kept up needs no further emphasis. From the opinions of some U. S. Senators and Editors published elsewhere on this issue, the same is substantiated.

Recently, our activities have multiplied.

Our Information Bureau supplies extensive information about India to all enquirers; sends out occasional bulletins and articles to important papers and periodicals, and conducts night classes for our illiterate countrymen who are living in New York.

We could do more educational work than what we are doing now.

But our resources are so small. As it is, it costs us more than \$400.00 a month to carry on the work. This cost does not include the salary of all the staff. Out of five, only two are paid a bare subsistence. The rest are absolutely voluntary.

We are not in the habit of making constant appeals for help. But under the circumstances we can not but request our members, subscribers, sympathizers and friends to help us carry on this valuable educational work. We can not expect much help from home just now. So we are forced to make this request.

Americans! Will you not lend a helping hand to the task of bringing the wrongs suffered on 315 million innocent, peace-loving and uneducated fellow-men of yours, before the bar of public opinion in this country?

Act now

N. S. HARDINER

Vol. II

No. 8

YOUNG INDIA

September, 1919

1919

EDITORIAL NOTES AND NEWS

The Deportations

Further developments in the United States Government's proceedings for the deportation of certain Hindus may be thus summarized:

Shapurji Sangh has been released on bail of \$40,000. He was asked to make his defense while still in jail, which he refused to do. The case against him was declared closed. He has appealed to the authorities at Washington, D. C.

We hear that Gopel Sangh has been asked to leave the country and go anywhere he chooses except to Mexico. Why this exception we fail to understand.

The case against Barker has not yet been heard. The case against Turle with Das has been postponed until after his release from jail in October. It will be heard in November.

Sanskrit Sangh's case has been fixed for hearing in jail.

We have heard nothing about G. B. Lal.

Our representatives have been in Washington, D. C., in connection with the case. They saw Mr. Abernethy, the Acting Secretary of Labor. They found no reason to think that the Department of Labor at Washington, D. C., had any particular animosity against the Hindus. Mr. Abernethy pointed a full and impartial consideration of all the cases when they came before him for final disposal.

The fact, however, that the Immigration authorities in California considered it necessary to raise Mr. Sangh's bail to \$100,000 and refused to hear him about his release from jail seems a hint that they are being influenced in the conduct of these cases by considerations other than those of the interests which the United States Government will have the humanity to decide the cases purely on their merits, without any political influence from whatever quarter.

The Labor organizations of this country are registering their protest against the deportations with considerable zeal. Our constant thanks are extended to the Labor organizations for their humanitarian action. We hope other Labor organizations will follow their noble example.

India has a population of 315 millions. Even so her own and her sons are being persecuted—hanged, shot, transported, deported, flogged in many ways—for the unpardonable sin of being their country. It will not reduce her population materially if she had seven Hindus under trial for deportation in this country have to pay the penalty of their crimes by their very lives, but the stain on the good name of the United States will be indelible. Nothing that the United States may do hereafter will wipe it off. It will shake the faith of all Asia.

ground while the epidemic of rural strikes was devastating hundreds of thousands.

The poor efforts they put forth go to indicate the extent of their neglect and intention to take special measures in proportion to the urgency of the demand. If the urban and rural areas are all afflicted with similar conditions, even for capital goods whose level is all. Surely India is not so irresponsible for this mismanagement. The great and illustrious Chakravarti has had the whole held in an emotional and very credit for the character and its efficiency, such as it is. In the words of public health have been so greatly affected, and the situation already in the midst of the system of famine and pest in the Indian countryside. There is any risk would not be so serious as to make every citizen to carry away a large number of people. The great Lord Chakravarti Government would be degraded to take other actions under the full meaning of the light in people's work India. The more depraved of men, to study the origin and history of the full disease will not offend much of it is suggested in the mind across the road. The only effective course is either to be resistant from foreign and domestic in time. But there is the risk.

What does the Government propose to do this year? Repeat the story?

A Letter From India

We make the following extract from a letter received by the Board of Education Association of America from two Indian students who are planning to come to the country to study. Their graphic account of the conditions in India is but a repetition of the news that fills all the Indian papers and is the substance of all telegrams from India on the situation in the country. It also shows how the younger generation is anxious to learn but is unable to do so for the simple reason that there are no facilities in the country.

In 1918 the great famine came under the blow of which the whole of India suffered and is still suffering. Our soul was cut to see the distress of the poor people, and especially of the farmers. When we saw that the farmers, who cover the whole world with clothes, and who find the whole world by their sowing efforts were themselves starving with cold far

worst than the epidemic for want of food, our hearts bled.

Again, when we saw that these scores of farmers, which have been working India, crawling down the poor, distressed people for generations, and creating engines of tyranny which would India down under groans and even of misery are a result of the ignorance of the farmers and agriculturists as to the modern methods of cultivation, are depressed, nay, broke down, to serve India at the expense of our happiness, our peace, and even our lives. We felt our studies to apply our best energies and efforts to go to America and study agriculture there to return in our country and teach the ignorant farmers, the backward methods of cultivating the land. In India there are no schools nor colleges on which a poor farmer can learn such things.

Prosperity in India!!!

The *Statesman*, a famous paper published in London on its issue of July 12, observes:

There seems every reason to hope that India, which has enjoyed a prolonged period of prosperity extending now over nearly 20 years and only partially marred again by the drought of last season, will again enjoy a period of active trade in the coming new year.

This sentence shows how far Imperial politicians and capitalist commentators can go.

The figures given as a corollary recently issued by the India Liaison Office of America will give our readers a fair idea of this "prosperity," and it need to have been enjoyed by India for a "prolonged period of nearly 20 years."

But the *Statesman* is a respectable journal. It does not lie. It strictly uses the words in its own sense. It has assumed the prosperity of the European capitalist who makes millions of dollars every year from the half-starved Indian peasantry. What is prosperity in a European trader in India is death by millions of the Indian masses, and as long as the present period of living at

they do and allow themselves to be held the prosperity of the class which the *Statesman* represents will remain undisturbed.

Government Extravagance

The British press and the British public are clamoring for economy in governmental expenditure. A great deal of time speaking has recently been expended on the matter with none of the high dignitaries of the State have expressed their concern over the huge expenditure that is still being maintained by the administration. It may be that the Government of Great Britain has been somewhat extravagant during the war and that it has not been able to adjust itself to requirements of peace as rapidly as it would have wished.

But on this connection it is worthy of notice that neither the British press nor the British public have anything to say about the extravagance of the Government of India. The Government of India is the most extravagant administrative machinery that was ever set up in an absolutely poor country like India. Compare the salaries which are being paid to the higher servants of the Government in India with those offered to similar officials in England and you will see the needed difference between the two. The Prime Minister of England gets a salary of £10,000, which, converted into Indian coin, is equal to Rs. 250,000. The Viceroy of India receives no less than Rs. 250,000 and about one-third of that amount, if not more, in the shape of allowances, etc. While the Indian army and the Indian police are growing under the weight of taxes and have to live on and swell a day the Government is spending millions on the army and the Civil Services and on maintaining palatial residences for its servants. The huge amount of money spent every year on the summer sessions of the various governments in the hills is a scandal in itself. But that is not the only item that can be attacked on that

ground. At this very moment the Secretary of State for India is engaged in giving substantial promises to the European servants of the Government of India at once discharged of the people who pay the taxes. Our readers will be amazed to learn that every High Court judge in India is furnished with a police guard at his private residence, at the expense of the taxpayer, besides a number of orderlies and head porters—all at the expense of the Indian peasantry.

We wonder if the Indian delegates in England will raise the question in any shape or form in their addresses before the select Committee of the two Houses of Parliament, now engaged in taking evidence on the Reform Bill.

A Young Hindu Scientist

Details have appeared in recent Indian papers of some remarkable discoveries by a seventeen-year-old Bengali lad, K. Dutt. The boy, who has not even had a college education, has discovered some processes which are expected to revolutionize Indian manufactures. A company is about to be formed to further the discovery, patent rights of which have already been secured by a syndicate of administrators.

Mr. Dutt's most significant discovery is that mixture in which glass, hyaline, found merely in coal mines, and of great use for some power in industry, can readily be produced anywhere. He has in addition discovered and patented the methods and processes whereby pure sulphur can be manufactured from gypsum deposits of India. The significance of this achievement cannot be overestimated. A cheap supply of sulphur and would be the key to numerous new industries. The lad has also found out a cheap way of extracting potash from ordinary rocks. Potash is used extensively in Europe and America, and the supply has hitherto been largely from Germany. Dutt's discovery would enable India to import

potash in large quantities and to successfully compete with Germany.

Mr. Das has secured patents on the manufacture of sulphuric acid, various metallic chlorides, of sulphates and salts. Fourteen patents have been issued to him.

The Andaman Islands

It was the Canning policy of administration that accused India in 1932. The prison of Bengal was vehemently protested by the whole country and the Swadeshi movement was started. In order to suppress the growing dissimulation and discontent of the people the Government hurriedly passed measures of repression and opened up new islands on the people. They arrested, imprisoned, deported, and hanged many a leading man. From Calcutta to Karachi and from Cape Comorin to Cochin the people burned with anger and a few of the younger rebels resorted to violence. That ended in the murder of some officials.

Among those who were transported for life were the Senabhai brothers, who organised the youths of the Bombay Presidency and filled them with political enthusiasm. Their brothers, one of whom is a barrister-at-law, are now rotting in the Andaman near some 1900 other with various other political prisoners. Up till recently they were not even allowed to meet their families, although other criminal prisoners on the islands are permitted to do so every fifth year. The wife of the elder brother died last year of grief. This year the Government permitted the other members of the family to visit the Andamans and to meet their relatives. The third brother, Dr. D. V. Senabhai who is a practicing physician in Bombay, went with his sister-in-law to see his brothers. The account of his trip has been published recently in the *Monthly papers* and throws some light on the treatment meted out to political prisoners by the British authorities.

The chains in our Andamans, which are a group of islands in the Bay of Bengal, is very hot and humid. The climate is as hot as Sahara in mid. The ground is starchy. Prisoners are forced to work for long hours in the heat and are given small cheap rations to live on. Dr. Senabhai and his charge have been allowed to visit their relatives here and to talk to them in the presence of Police Inspectors for an hour each time. On the occasion of these visits they were taken straight to the prisoners' canteen guard, for fear that if left to go unguarded they might see the condition of the other prisoners. They were obliged to spend the rest of their time on board the ship. Dr. Senabhai tells us that the health of his brothers is failing and that one of them now weighs only 25 pounds. He appeals to the Government to, at least, remove his brothers and also some other prisoners, to a more healthy place.

From reports we have been receiving, it appears that the Government is busy exhibiting the islands with Irish prisoners—then came the men arrested and tried in the Punjab. It seems that even in the face of the facts disclosed by Dr. Senabhai the Government is still determined to send to their living death zone where one crime was a blot on their country. Why does not the Government hang or shoot these men instead of torturing them slowly and let them rot away? This is not punishment but poison. We are living in the twentieth century, and then being reminded, at necessity, of the barbaric nature of medieval civilisation. The same asked!!!

Literary and Freedom

The British Government in India declares that the Indian people are not fit to rule themselves because they are so illiterate. It is true that there is a shameful amount of illiteracy (for which, however, it should be remembered that the Government and the Government alone is responsible, for

India has pleaded for education as she has pleaded for nothing else), but as a fact it is India's illiteracy that is the real cause of her own refusal to give India self-rule? There are in India some 41,800,000 illiterate people who can read and write. These are scattered all over the country. They are the natural leaders of the people and are trusted by the people far more than the English are. There are men who are fitter to rule India better than any foreigner can. Why does not Great Britain place the government of the country (at least in all home matters) in the hands of these men? These men, who are chosen representatives of the people, are interested in their welfare as also their country possibly be, would bring to India such contentment and such prosperity as the new found nothing of.

As a fact, the proportion of illiterate people in India today, compared with the whole population of the country, is probably not greater than that of England a century ago. Yet England's illiteracy did not mean in her a nation why she ought to be ruled by a foreign power.

The reason why England does not give the Indian people the right of self-determination is not because of illiteracy. It is her love of power! She did not give Canada self-government until she became convinced that she must do so, she lost her as she lost America in 1776. How hard it is for men or nations who hold power to part with it or to share it with others is seen in the fact that not one of the people, as to speak did England (or America, for that matter) grant self-rule to her women. The women of England were probably as illiterate as the men, and American women were more illiterate than American men but that did not avail. Power was too precious a thing to be parted with so long as it could be kept.

Here, in England's unwillingness to part with her power, however unjustly obtained, or to share it with another,

however justly it belonged to that other, we have the secret of her refusal to grant freedom to India.

Under Native Rule

The Economic Conference of Mysore, which has now been sitting for the past eight years, has issued a report embodying its final recommendations. The actual fruits of the Conference have been the introduction of compulsory education, a scheme for technical education, and the establishment of the Mysore University along educational lines, the establishment of the Bank of Mysore, the formation of a Chamber of Commerce, and of a Department of Industries and a system of state loans to industry, along industrial and commercial lines.

The industries which have been taken up with the aid of the Government of Mysore are: (1) Sandalwood factory, (2) soap factory, (3) steel factory, manufacture of machine tools and iron industry, (4) pharmaceutical works, (5) oil pressing, (6) rice mills and power plants in connection with industries subsidiary to agriculture, (7) weaving factory, (8) manufacture of woollen yarn and Hosiery and (9) wood distillation.

Among the important industries which are still in the stage of investigation are manufacture of paper pulp and paper, of matches and pencils, engineering, in leather industry, pottery works, manufacture of cloth, glass and hampage making.

Will the British Government in India take a lesson from this? And will those Anglo-Indians who share with joy in the "success" of their Government in India compare their own rule in India's industry with the native rule in states like that of Mysore?

Eastern Nations and Nagas

The guardian angel of the British Empire, Ratan Ratanang, has writ-

whatever to do with this headline or the news. This assistant editor appeared in court and took the whole responsibility for the headline, swearing that his chief had never seen the particular news. And the learned judge held him responsible for it. The "martyrs" were those who had died of bullets fired by the troops dispersing an unarmed demonstration in connection with the passage of the Rowlatt Act.

Another man, who was first deported, then charged with conspiracy and held without bail and refused the services of the lawyers of his own choice from outside the province was Harisharan Lal. For over twenty-five years Harisharan Lal has played a big part in the political and industrial life of the Province. He was the first to start and organise purely Indian banks, insurance companies, spinning and weaving mills, etc., in the Province, by which he incurred the displeasure of the British capitalists who had exclusively exploited the Province till then. He was for two years a member of the Provincial Legislative Council. A short time ago he created a sensation by stating in his evidence before the Royal Industrial Commission that the wholesale failure of the petty Indian banks, financed and managed by the Indians, which took place in 1912, had been facilitated and encouraged by the deliberate policy of European officials of the Province to the advantage of the English banks operating therein. The news-columns who brought about the failure were severely rebuked, asked to encourage and put up by government officials and later on at every step the government behaved as if they themselves wanted the Indian banks to fail and discourage them.

Another man selected for prosecution was Dandachand, one of the purest and the boldest of the Punjab's public-spirited leaders. In September last, as President of the Punjab Provincial Conference, he had the audacity to board the train to his own den by carrying

Garments of our Province, designed to be put down with a stone head. The leading up of Hindu Kule politicians by letters as evoked, the publication of an ordinance was tantamount to the British of India. As to constitutional matters too Mr. Ameer Ali and finally the signing of a resolution regarding an amended edition like his Rakhai Ali into edition of the Province, or to some attempts like Mrs. Jagan in connection with the Punjab, the extent of prosecution like the Punjab—these are persons here as to British, in fact a Province has done them. I trust, gentlemen, that you will carry a more realistic point against unbridled arrogance of the State, and will come close to the Honorable Lord Chelmsford, that our rule of despotism, domination and slavery in the Punjab is any rule, is still in the overbearing.

Dandachand was at first deported, then brought back and charged with conspiracy and held without bail.*

The Arya Samaj has always been an agency with British officials. To terrify its members by persecuting its leaders and discouraging its work has always been the special feature of the British administration ever since the Samaj was founded in 1875. For any time there was some political disturbance in the Punjab the Arya Samaj leaders were the first among the suspects. When arrested they received the cruelest treatment. The same thing has happened more. The Arya Samaj college was the first among the educational institutions upon the students of which extraordinary restrictions were imposed by the military authorities and whose students were most severely punished for mere suspicious conduct and disciplinary breaches. Among the leaders arrested in Amritsar, Lahore, Gujranwala and other places we observe the names of some of the most respected and widely known Arya Samaj leaders. At Gujranwala two of them have been sentenced to death—Ameer Nath and Mahan Lal.

Among the other leaders arrested, persecuted, deported, held without bail, convicted or sentenced, are men

*The recent outbreak of anarchy on the part of some Provincial officers notably the

who have a reputation for the most moderate views, men whom no one could ever suspect of harboring any kind of rebellious intentions toward the Government. One of them was Bhikhar Lal, who carried the highest honors in his year in the economic branch at Cambridge. This gentleman was the first Hindu Professor of Political Economy at the University of Cambridge. He was arrested and confined in a cell as by now, denied all comforts and treated as a common felon until the Government found that he was quite innocent.

Another such person arrested, held without bail and then released was Gurdas Das, secretary of the local Arya Samaj. Some of these men were charged with having tried to dictate terms when at the request of the Government officials they used their good offices to prevent disturbances by reducing the scale to discipline and otherwise restore order and harmony.

We have no space to give the whole story. As soon as full facts are available we shall make public the contradictions in fact and by the world judge the nature of the rule which is laid on us here. We have made no mention of the hundreds of the smaller fry who have suffered. We feel for them even more than for those whom we have mentioned by name.

The truth is that Imperialism, whether British, Russian or German, is all black and nothing but black. There can be no peace in the world nor good will among men unless and until this monster is killed and buried once for all. In the meantime, what is our duty? We mean that of the people of India and especially of the sons and daughters of the Punjab. To harbor revenge is Indian, firstly, because we are too weak and dominated to take revenge and the desire to revenge kills a weak person. Secondly, anger and the desire for revenge lowers, confuses, dignifies and degrades the smallest intellect confused by deep pain or wrong. We have no desire to destroy ourselves. We want

clear heads, strong will-ends, firm determination and will to liberate the country, to free her from the clutches of those who are tyrannising over her and are reducing her to a country of the dead. We will require all the strength, all wisdom and courage we can gather, for the task. We will do the work of India to liberate these three hundred, millions and millions the service of their country, to the exposure of the great wrong that is being done to their Motherland. The best way to do it is to join the ranks of international labor and to become good, just and humane in our own lives. We should do all we can to strengthen the labor movement in the hope that some day they will destroy Imperialism and help us in freeing our country from its clutches.

In honor of the Punjab martyrs we will open every Hindusthani in this country to pledge his life, his energies, his talents, his labor, his earnings, to the task. The Punjab tragedy has proved, if any further proof was needed, that Imperialism makes no distinction between moderates and extremists, between constitutionalists and revolutionaries, between reformers and rebels. It knows only one thing, viz., to destroy and crush every one who questions its wisdom, its power and its supremacy. It knows only one duty, viz., to preserve itself. For that, it is prepared to disregard all laws of fairness, decency, justice and humanity. It is foolish to talk of Imperialism and justice and humanity in the same breath. They stand as far apart as heat and cold, as the devil and God. But that does not mean that we should give up our own humanity and become devils in turn. Revenge may be sweet but to indulge in violent revenge is to lose our own humanity, and that we will not do. We will keep cool, dignified, sober, honest and humane but firm and determined to leave nothing undone by which we can expose the monster and help to destroy it. That is the task in which we have to apply our brains and our hands. Up, young Indians, there is no time to lose.

*The recent outbreak of anarchy on the part of some Provincial officers notably the

and also the growing rise of Pan-Asian propaganda amongst the Mohammedan population."

The following extract from 'The Report of the General Council in Calcutta' (October 14th-27th, 1912) is illuminating as showing an official view of the situation in India:—

"The events which have followed the disturbances in Calcutta, called forth by the destruction of the building adjoining the Kumrat Mosque, shaped themselves differently from our anticipations. I have already had the honour of announcing to your Excellency regarding the disturbance amongst the Mohammedans, on this particular case, and I expressed the expectation that the General Government would take all possible measures to avert the agitation."

"Unfortunately, the Mohammedans have never ceased to regret. One of all religious) freedom they managed to create an event of such a great political importance, that the Viceroy considered it necessary to come himself to the town, and to pass a resolution granting all their requests and desires. The agitation concerning the Kumrat Mosque is likely to recur. But it is clear that there will be no lack of similar causes in the future. The matter the government is the higher will the agitators raise their heads."

Lord Harding created a dangerous precedent, and, undoubtedly, jeopardised the authority of the local governments."

The Russian officials are further advised to pass on any important information they may get concerning the Mohammedan adherents to the Danish officials. This appears to have been done in the case of a certain Rajah who applied to Russia for aid against England. Unsettled amongst some of the Indian troops at this disturbance. We learn from one of the documents, dated Delhi, February 19th 1914, March 2nd, 1915, that Sir R. Grey had been asked to write and to make a quiet visit to the Akali of Afghanistan, that "England and Russia were quite at one." And with "the slight at once" against Russia he will deal himself between the hammer and the anvil."

French Lahore has no material interests in India, but too often leave the people had to pay the price for imperialistic adventures without having the least say in calling the tune.

Our Russian comrades are to be congratulated as they have made for internationalism and Open Diplomacy. We need to emulate them. There can be no peace in the world so long as a great people like the Hindoos are denied self-government.

S. C. P.

less an important cause of its progress. Nobody would dare to claim that the progress of any one of these nations would have been retarded by its being under foreign domination. Why, then, is not the same reasoning applied to India? Is there not the strongest of reasons for believing that if she had been free, as the European nations and the United States and Japan have been free, she would have been much better advanced than she is to-day?

One should not make the mistake of concluding that because India during the period named has not railways, telegraphs and better roads, etc., therefore her people as a whole are better off. The very opposite seems to be true. These things have the necessary relation to a people's material welfare. Unfortunately the Indian people cannot get telegraphs and telegraphs in proportion to the progress, as we have them in more than proportion. And even if they could, they have no other use than, these so-called improvements are in the hands of their British masters, and whatever progress they have been made into their pockets. The poverty of the people is apparent and it does not give them any idea how can it be long as the long the hand of the hand is denied away to such a foreign nation? What is the very highest material for the millions that 10 millions of the population of India do not know what it is to have a full mind even now in a day. The nation is not left out of the hand. The Hindoos are not even in the hands of the nation, the nation when the nation had more, the nation when the

Indians are most aware, that is plenty of food for those who have money to buy it with, and generally at prices and rates hardly high. Indeed there is always considerable export of food from India even in the worst famine years. The famine is the poverty of the people. This is why history of some nations, starvation, comes famine. When the people's crops fail for a single season on account of lack of rain, they starve, not because there is no food brought from other areas where the crop has not failed, but because they have no money and no commerce of any kind with which to buy food at no matter how great prices. Because of this social poverty of the people, the famine in India are more frequent and more terrible than any where else in the world, people also starve their malnourished and starving people by millions and they are many thousands die.

Now is there any prospect of relief so long as the material business and material concerns are under the control of a foreign nation whose primary interest is to get what it can from India, instead of to do what it can for India. In other words, there can be no hope for much, if any improvement, until the people who Government, which, in the John Simon India Commission, under India in "India" is changed to a government of the people of India, India will have that in control and then freedom under their own control and therefore will be able to see their feet over India.

KALI MAI

By Anil Dalvi

A tribute to thee, O World Mother,

A tribute to thee!

The red Lotus blooms at thy feet

Forever.

The snakes of sacrificial offerings

Enfold thy shair. The priests have fed

And the dawn of a new day shines in the

Eastern sky.

The blood of heroes stains its battle

Thy bosom

Lighly they sleep in fields of asphodel,

Drumming thy dream,

Awaiting the call to awaken

And kiss the crimson stain

From off thy lips.

[Kali Mai is the Goddess of Strength. Since the British management was started in Bengal Kali Mai has been worshipped by the younger generation throughout the province.—Editor.]

IS BRITISH RULE A BENEFIT?

By J. T. SUNDERS

We are constantly pointed to the railways, telegraphs, roads, ports and other modern things, improvements which have made our existence in India during the past 30 or 40 years under British rule, as a proof of the great value to the Indian people of that rule. But this is wholly misleading. What should be done is to compare the progress made by India in these things and others, under a foreign rule, with the progress made by Japan, the United States and Japan, which have not been under foreign rule, but have stood on their own feet.

The truth simply is that all civilized nations have made great advances in these things under the same conditions. The real question to be solved, therefore, is whether foreign rule has helped in the case of India. As a fact, although India has made considerable progress, she has been standing like a giant in that of the other nations mentioned which have been independent. The presumption, that would seem to be that if she had been independent, she would have progressed much more than she has. Everybody knows that the progress of each one of these other nations has

SOME OPINIONS ON YOUNG INDIA

What U. S. Senators Think

Senator A. J. Cressie, of North Dakota —

"I have been a reader of your paper *Young India* for nearly a year, and I am very much interested in the questions discussed in your publications, which I find to be not only interesting but inspiring."

The world war has left us in a bewildering condition, and we must take the situation calmly and with deliberation, but to one whose sympathy is extended to people in the ordinary walks of life the question of *Young India* is one which merits the consideration of all liberty-loving people. At any rate, the people of the civilized countries should know the true status of your people and the conditions which surround them. If the condition of your people could be generally known throughout the world undoubtedly there would be a sentiment in favor of more liberal policies with reference to your people.

I trust that your little paper will continue to increase so that the great masses you have undertaken will spread the gospel of truth to the peoples of the civilized world."

Senator G. W. Norris, of Nebraska —

For some months I have been a reader of your magazine *Young India*. I most cordially wish that every citizen of the United States would read this magazine. Our people do not realize the conditions of millions of

people of India, and do not appreciate the effort that is being made through the instrumentality of this magazine, to bring additional liberty to such a vast number of people, who are starving now, and have been for years, for more enlightenment and a better education. This magazine throws great light into the dark places of civilization. You are doing a great work, and I most earnestly hope that others may derive your efforts.

What Editors Think

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, Editor, *The Nation* —

I have found *Young India* indispensable to my newspaper work. We like it regularly and frequently refer to it. It serves us as a model of a magazine that is frankly propagandist.

Mr. Norman Thomas, Editor, *The World Tomorrow* —

So great is American ignorance about Asia, so based is most of the information that we do get, and so tremendously important for us and for our children is that we should know the truth about the oldest civilizations still existing upon the earth, that I welcome any magazine which sheds light upon conditions in China or India.

Young India gives to Americans information about economic and political affairs in India, which are usually suppressed by the daily papers, therefore, I wish it long life and success.

school or think of opinion, it is very superficial reading—a record of its appearance, appearance, duration and frequency. The only refreshing feature is that the mere policy of these findings were in no sense representative of the Indian Nationalist Party. Some of them have never been heard of in connection with the movement and were just somewhere where the Congress refused to further their plans. We prefer to pass on judgments on their opinions or their political creed. We are only sorry that the real conditions they made of themselves, their ability and their character. The way in which they proceeded was so open and unselfish and so full of shaped during that much destructive policy was not required to crush and conquer them.

Review in *RTS* By Arthur Ransome, R. W. Maitland, New York.

This is the best, the latest, the most reliable and the most realistic account of Soviet Russia as it was in February and March of 1919. The author is a distinguished English journalist whose disinterestedness is not open to question. The book gives a fairly satisfactory and accurate account of the workings of the various departments of the Soviet Government. No one interested in the Russian revolution and in the success or failure of the first socialist government founded in the world can afford to neglect this most interesting and lively book. It is written in a clear, easy style and is alive with the personality of the writer, as well as of those with whom he came in contact in Soviet Russia.

Swish Control By Dr. Wm. J. Robinson

Woman, Her Sex and Love Life By Dr. Wm. J. Robinson. Critic and Guide Publishing Co., New York.

The thoroughness with which Dr. Robinson treats of his subject in both of these books makes a study of the whole sex problem comparatively easy.

Swish Control contains a highly

refutation of the prevailing moral fallacies on this subject. The pages on contraceptive methods are blank, owing to the censorship on all country-censor information. These blank pages bear silent testimony to the serious misdeeds of those whose interest it is to condemn the spread of any knowledge which will mean less children killed and fewer slaves.

In *Woman, Her Sex and Love Life*, Dr. Robinson outlines all phases of the subject, giving a thorough physiological background to the moral and ethical discussions which follow. Open, frank, and progressive in his treatment of the problems of love, marriage and divorce, in his chapter on the single and double standards of morality he clings, however, to the notion that "people who are giving young women to refuse to marry men who have not been perfectly chaste are doing our womanhood a very poor service." This attitude, we believe, is not altogether in keeping with the liberal spirit of the rest of the book. It is almost universally accepted that moral chastity is in pecuniary and degradable in men as it is in women.

The Sexual Crisis By Greta Nordstrom. Translated by Edna and Cedar Paul. The Critic and Guide Co., New York.

This volume deals almost entirely with the ethical considerations of the various phases of the sex problem. The unnumbered sins of society are freely discussed and the author's occasional suggestions presented. The view point is sane and balanced, and the constructive suggestions by one who has made a searching investigation are trustworthy. We recommend this volume most heartily to all desiring to study the moral aspects of the sex problem. The book gives a woman's point of view of the sex problem in a most sober, sane, sensible way. It is a pretty comprehensive and on the whole very illuminating.

BOOK REVIEWS

Thrashed—The destruction of the German and American South Planters in the United States. By Thomas J. Vanney. South, Maynard Co. Boston.

The chapter which interested us

most in this volume is the one called the "Hindu Rooker Fables." It begins with the arrest of Dr. C. Chakravarty at New York and the subsequent developments in the case. For a Hindu Nationalist, to be of any

OUR LIBRARY

"Young India" is in close touch with all the happenings in India. News is received from all sources and especially from the following dailies, weeklies and monthlies which we hereby thankfully acknowledge:

Akhyaada (Hindi).
 Bharatmata (Hindi).
 Bombay Chronicle.
 Chitranayajugat (Marathi).
 Dnyan Prakash (Marathi).
 Gujarathi (Gujarathi).
 Hindu.
 Hindusthan Review.
 Hindusthan (Gujarathi).
 Hindusthan (Urdu).
 Indian Nationalist.
 Indian Review.
 Indian Social Reformer.
 Kesari (Marathi).

Leader.
 Lokasangraha (Marathi).
 Maharashtra (Marathi).
 Mahratta.
 Modern Review.
 New India.
 Oadh Akhbar (Urdu).
 Searchlight.
 Servant of India.
 Subah Unmud (Urdu).
 Swadeshestrotra (Tamil).
 Telegraph.
 Wealth of India.
 Young India.

Concerning India

For public speakers on topics relating to India, for newsmen, articles, information about everything connected with India, write to

India Information Bureau
 1400 Broadway
 New York City

DIVINE LIFE

THE PIONEER MAGAZINE
 of the SIXTH RACE

Edited and Published by

CELESTIA ROOT LANG

President of

**THE INDEPENDENT THEO-
 SOPHICAL SOCIETY
 OF AMERICA**

10 Cents a Copy \$1.00 a Year
 Foreign \$1.25

DIVINE LIFE PRESS

614 Oakwood Boulevard
 Chicago, Ill. U. S. A.